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the west.

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paid to insure attention.

A D D R E S S
Adopted by the American Party.
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING.
June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to
meet the members of the American party in Na-
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-
tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as
aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is
in us, and as ready to day as ever before to stand
fast by our oaths of devotion to our whole coun-
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-
ened by opposition—neither discouraged by the
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet
together both to counsel one with another, and to
show to the people of the United States by our
presence and our numbers here in open conven-
tion that as a party we are hopeful and determin-
ed to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-
inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-
tions of country and the passions of the day, are
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph
is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a
victory secured by passion give evidence of a
true attachment to principle. A true soldier will
never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters
who sustained the American candidates for the
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an
honest work well meant and well done. They
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the
thousands of men who agreed with them in their
opinion as to the justice of their principles and
the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same
convictions of public duty, the result would have
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens
of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the
South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore
would secure the election of the candidate of the
miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and
uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar
of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin-
ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is
sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-
jects of great public moment, would result in
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the
rule of action and a true love of country points
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the
yielding up of that which is right for that which
is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything
in the past calculated to wound the feelings of
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-
tions to their country or their associates in prin-
ciple.

Thousands who left our ranks in November,
drawn away by the temporary expedients and
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of
the American party. They have been taught in
the bitter school of experience that the word of
promise may be made to the ear and broken to
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the
want of which is one of the great evils of the
times—and to accomplish which sought to unite
the good men of all parties—there has been either
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a
bold participation in that wrong. So in the
promises made at the North to secure a pure
franchise through the agency of a registry law
where all could see and know who, under the
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to
vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have
either of the two great organizations opposed the
American party endeavored to secure those
wholesome reforms which are essential either to
an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of
franchise. Even where an attempt has been
made, as in New York, to secure a practical re-
form under the naturalization laws, so that while
the change would not extend the five years' resi-
dence previous to naturalization provided by the
laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless,
secure a small portion of this limited resi-
dence before the alien was allowed to vote, the at-
tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who
not unfrequently work together at the North to
destroy the American organization. And while
there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran-
chise for white voters, and an open and earnest
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial
measures for admitted great public evils,
there has also been enacted in New York a suc-
cessful measure looking to such an amendment
of the Constitution as would secure a general sys-
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,
while in another part of the Union the alien has
had conferred upon him privileges wholly un-
known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign
paper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished
from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in
all things, and regardless of his residence in the
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-
tion of the country become revolutionary in their
plans of opposition to the Federal Government,
and exhaust their patriotism and labor in mea-
sures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation
in both our Federal and State governments.—

Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the
black race, and, whether well meant or ill meant,
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness
in different States and among different classes of
people which the true men of the country cannot
fail to deplore.

Highest aims and nobler objects animate the
American party. We know of no political differ-
ences between the rights of the North and the
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the
constitution of our common country. The union
of the States, the rights of the States, the privi-
leges of the people in the States, and under the
Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—

When differences of opinion come, as come they
will, they must be settled, not by crimination and
hate, but by reference to that great principle of com-
mon right and common protection—the CONSTITU-
TION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall
unfortunately again be differences of opinion as
to what is granted and what is denied by the
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through
the authorized courts of the nation, can alone
make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-
tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and
in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably
to assemble and petition the government for a
redress of grievances, are among these specified
constitutional personal rights, and cannot be
abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is
restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-
plicit are the rights of the States over their own
territories, and interference with them becomes
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-
sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of
the country, could realize where their powers
commence, and where they cease—if they could
understand that they are no more responsible for
other men's sins than they are secure in their own
self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which
the American party can agree, and to these all
other subjects should be subordinate. They are,
in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our
National Platform. We hold, for example, as
cardinal maxims of public justice and private
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
2d. The reserved rights of the States must be
respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must
be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be
prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-
teed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cher-
ished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-
cluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amend-
ed.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage
must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and nothing here re-
pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument
of liberty and law. The provision of the Con-
stitution which requires the Vice President of the United
States to be a native born citizen—which requires
the Vice President to possess the same qualifica-
tions with the President—which, in the foreign
born impose a nine years' residence, after natu-
ralization, as a qualification of a candidate for
the United States Senate, and a residence of
seven years, after naturalization, as a qualifica-
tion for a Representative in Congress—which for-
bids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of
an established Religion, are all part and parcel
of our faith and practice. So far from departing
from any provision of the Constitution, we seek
to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire
and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is,
above and beyond all other records of political
creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues
which have been forced upon us by the Democ-
ratic party, which is not only not what it was in times
past, but which seems to have outlived its con-
sistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has
different faces for different parts of the country,
and different phases to illustrate its many creeds.
It has involved the government in great difficulty,
and no man feels secure in the future while this
party is in power. Under Democratic Adminis-
trations there has been an open violation of law
in the Territory of Utah. A social system which
would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly dis-
honored upon the government, a festering sore upon
the political body, and every day growing from
bad to worse, exists and has existed for four
years past within the borders of our own govern-
ment. We condemn this outrage upon morals
and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance
abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural
ills incident to that system of administration
which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, pa-
upers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace
the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of
treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of
murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly in-
tercourse, to that unnatural indifference to the
whole country like, have crept into the bosom of
the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though
less magnitude also attract our attention. The
public domain, secured by a common treasure and
a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com-
mon property of the nation is distributed without
regard to the general ownership, and with a law
of appropriation which shows an utter in-
difference to the just claims and true wants of the
American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov-
ernment to its ancient landmarks but the Amer-
ican party? Where else is there a sure hope of
the union of the States with that free expression
of opinion which belongs to every Common-
wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the
Union?

We call them upon our countrymen all over
the land to organize and act. Let them seek to
give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity
to our glorious Union by making the love of
country and of the whole country a passion and a
principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the
patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of
Southerners of the stamp and character of him
who led the great army of the Revolution, and of
those who were distinguished under the confed-
eration and in the convention which framed the
constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and
character of the son of Massachusetts who nomi-
nated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-
eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and
like him received the sword of the leading British
General on Southern soil at the instance of the
forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our
common country.

Living then in these great examples of the
past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in
the spirit of the great and good men who led
the way to victory, and to independence, we
too, are hopeful and heartful of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-ope-
ration of all men, all over the land, who are with
us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of
all men too, who wish to reform those gross
abuses in the State and nation which have re-
sulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain
like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell
Land on Condition, upon payment of a sum
to be named, within the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—14.

They will enter Lands investigate Titles, and sell
Land, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

They will enter Lands having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky
for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Land Business in lowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and Marion counties, they feel confident that
they will be enabled to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness transacted with them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*, Oct. 12.)
The Corn Trade of Great Britain Prospective Supplies—What is Expected from the United States.

Having allowed a sufficient time to elapse after the conclusion of the harvest to be able to form an opinion as to the general results, we propose now to consider what may be the course that the grain trade, and especially that in wheat, is likely to take in the seasons that have now commenced. Many circumstances have occurred of sufficient importance to affect materially the supply, and consequently the price of corn in the United Kingdom. It is therefore desirable to ascertain as far as possible the present condition of the country as regards the prospect of obtaining a sufficient quantity of bread-corn to meet the consumption.

It is admitted on all hands that, taking the whole kingdom, the crop of wheat just harvested is a full average one, and probably rather more. The drawbacks occasioned by the violent and extensive storms in the north of England and Scotland, under late in some of the midland counties, are considerable. But we look upon the losses sustained by these casualties as more than made up by the extraordinary large produce in other parts, especially those districts where high farming is practiced. The accounts given from week to week in this journal, by our country correspondents, from different counties, will enable our readers to judge how far we are correct in this opinion—which, in the main, will be found consistent with the facts adduced in those reports.

By the Board of Trade returns, we find that during the six years, from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, we have imported of wheat, and flour as wheat, 23,622,573 qrs.—or an average of 4,770,410 qrs. per year. With an average crop, therefore, we shall still want an importation of nearly five million quarters, especially when we take into account the loss of the potato crop, which we fear is not well established to admit of a doubt. The last three weeks, indeed, the disease has assumed a virulence equal in destructiveness to that of the worst period of its prevalence; and this extends not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but to France, and a considerable part of the European continent.

In France, the alarm created by it has led the Government of that country to prohibit the export of grain until September, 1858. The extent, indeed, to which that root is cultivated there (from 2½ to 3 million acres), renders the loss a most serious national calamity, as it forms the chief food of the peasantry—as was the case in Ireland previous to the famine. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the crop of wheat in France is above average, the loss of the potato, and a deficient crop of maize, will prevent our receiving that supply from thence which we had calculated on.

In the Baltic provinces the harvest has been excellent both in quantity and quality. We have seen a sample of new Danzig wheat, for instance, which was said to weigh 66 lbs to the bushel—an unprecedented weight for that description of imported grain. From Northern Russia we may expect a large supply in the spring, when the frost breaks up, the winter setting in too soon in that country to admit of any quantity being brought down the rivers in Autumn. The importations from thence last year were larger than usual; but the reason for this was, that there was a three years' accumulation of grain at all the depots, in consequence of the war, none having been exported in 1855, and only about 21,000 qrs. in 1854. It is not probable we shall obtain more than from 120,000 to 150,000 qrs. from thence this season.

From none of the German states did we import the usual quantity of wheat last year. Taking Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns and other parts of Germany, the average of six years from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, was 1,202,660 qrs. per year; but last year the imports from those countries amounted altogether to only 647,244 qrs., being little more than half the average quantity, and less than half those of the three previous years. If the failure of the potato crop extends to those countries, it is probable we shall not have more than, if so much as, a million qrs. from thence in the seasonal year, namely, from the 1st of October, 1857, to the 30th of September, 1858.

From France, Holland, and Belgium we shall import no native produce. Spain may send us a little; but her stocks were too much exhausted before the late harvest to admit of a large export trade. Egypt will send us about 500,000 qrs. Turkey proper 150,000 qrs., Wallachia and Moldavia about 150,000 qrs., and the Italian states, with Sicily, possibly as much more, their harvest having been an abundant one.

From Southern Russia we have received, the last three years, not more than one-third of the average quantity, in consequence of the quantity consumed and destroyed during the Crimean campaign. Trade, however, is getting into its regular channel in that country, and we shall probably import from all the Russian ports of the Black Sea 700,000 qrs.

We next come to the United States and British North America, to which quarter we must look for the largest sectional supply. We place these two together, because so large a proportion of the wheat and flour shipped at New York is the produce of Canada West, sent by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson, as renders it impossible to ascertain the real amount of the States produce we receive. Taking the same period of six years, the average imports of wheat and flour from the American continent amount to 1,345,611 qrs. per year, that for the year 1856 being 2,304,293 qrs.—the largest quantity we ever received from thence. It appears from the reports from the States, that the wheat harvest, both there and in Canada, has been very abundant, and that a large breadth of new land has been broken up in the Western States and sown with wheat.

Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, we might expect as much wheat and flour from the American continent as we received last year. But it appears they had completely exhausted their stocks of old wheat before the harvest; and such is the state of credit throughout the Union, in consequence of the monetary panic under which it is now suffering, that it is impossible to say what may be the effect upon the grain trade, most of the merchants at Chicago and other shipping ports having been compelled to stop payments. If, therefore, we estimate the supply of wheat and flour from Canada and the States at 1,500,000 qrs., we think we shall have fixed the maximum of imports from thence.

The following is the summary of imports, as estimated in the foregoing statement:

	Qrs.
Northern Russia, say	135,000
Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, &c., and other parts of Germany, Spain, &c.	1,000,000
American States and Sicily,	50,000
Turkey proper,	150,000
Egypt,	500,000
Wallachia and Moldavia,	150,000
Southern Russia,	700,000
United States and Canada,	1,500,000
Other countries,	200,000
Total,	4,600,000

With respect to the probable range of prices during the ensuing season, we do not apprehend that we shall have a much lower range than the present one. Taking into account the partial loss of the potato crop, the full employment of the manufacturing operatives, and, above all, the continued influx of gold from California and Australia, the consumption of bread corn will be larger than was ever known. It is probable that after wheat sewing a considerable quantity of wheat will be brought to market; but we apprehend that a demand for good wheat will come from the North of England, that will take off any surplus that may be brought forward. Upon the whole, therefore, we feel convinced that the present average price of wheat will be maintained with little variation throughout the season, which will thus prove amply remunerative to the grower, without being oppressive to the consumer.

We shall advert to the state of the country with respect to spring corn in our next week's number.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1857.

After the Persia arrived with news of the exchanges at New York being down to 10/4, and under the impression that this might cause a large export of bullion, the demand for discounts at the Bank became so excessive that the directors felt there was no time to be lost in making a further movement. Without waiting for the regular weekly court, the Governors, therefore, yesterday morning, before the commencement of business of the Stock Exchange, gave notice of the alteration.

Whether this will suffice is very doubtful. In addition to the probability of shipments of gold being made to your side, there is an expectation that increased remittances will take place to India. The telegraphic dispatches by the overland mail reached us yesterday, bringing most favorable accounts as regards the likelihood of a speedy suppression of the mutiny, but describing an advance movement in the exchange both at Bombay and Calcutta, which will tend considerably to augment the total of silver to be dispatched by the mail which leaves England on the 20th. Meanwhile no very large arrivals are expected from Australia or any other quarter, and the effect of whatever withdrawals of specie may take place will be unmitigated.

The application for discount at the Bank on Saturday, the 10th, amounted to nearly a million sterling. About a third of that total is usually considered a very full day's business, even in active times. Yesterday, after the increase of one per cent. in the charge, the demand was nearly as heavy. If the intention still goes to New York by this steamer, and the Canadas on Saturday should be fulfilled to the extent first named, another jump of one per cent. will most likely be the immediate consequence.

It may be assumed that shipments of bullion, even in the face of quotations brought by the Persia, will not be made to any very serious amount as a regular exchange operation. The danger of great rebound before the gold could arrive would seem too strong. But the fall in prices of American railway stocks has appeared so preposterous to many of our capitalists, that the orders sent out for purchases at New York are believed to have been extraordinarily numerous, and to provide for these, specie will be sent in various parcels, which cannot fail to make up a very large aggregate. Whether the investors, when their instructions arrive out, will get such bargains as they anticipate, may perhaps be doubted.

Thus far it is highly satisfactory to state, that notwithstanding the unprecedented suddenness of the pressure there is not the remotest sign of general alarm. Many disastrous failures are anticipated, and some have already been announced, but these are inevitable results of individual losses from the stoppage of American correspondence.

All that the mercantile community desire is that they should be able to feel sure of obtaining from time to time such accommodation as they may require at its fair market value. The question whether that value may be 7, 8, or even 20 per cent. cannot for a few weeks be of any vital moment to houses whose business has been interrupted, until the trump of the resurrection shall reunite the scattered particles. The body had been interred just twenty-one years.

On reaching sufficiently firm ground, the foundation was commenced and built up as two walls, one on each side of the coffin, until it reached a sufficient height, when it was arched over the coffin, and then built up solid to the surface, thus forming a vault, in which rest the remains of Madison, precisely beneath the centre of the monument. The foundation was made of hard surface stone, gathered off the Montpelier farm, within a short distance of the grave.

WOMEN AND PROVERBS.—There is one thing that the student will be struck with, the universal want of gallantry manifested in the proverbs of all languages toward the female sex: "Woman's beauty, the forest echo and the rainbow soon pass away," say the ungallant Germans; who further uncivility attest that, "Women and maidens must be praised, whether truly or falsely," "Women are watches that keep bad time," and that "A woman's vengeance knows no bounds." The Italians are not so downright damnable as these; but their hints are almost as the Teutonic assertions. "Women's tears are a fountain of craft," and "Women always speak the truth—but not the whole truth," say the Southern moralists, adding that "Women rogue that they may not blush," Then come the slandering Portuguese grinders of maxims, which they deliver according to this bad measure: "Your wife and sheep early at home," and "Women and glass are always in danger." The haughty Spaniard states that "Women, wind and fortune soon change." Jerrold, on the other hand, rather compliments the sex, when he lays down his maxim, in "St. Cupid," that "To fan treason into a full blaze always fan with a petticoat."

AN EloPement.—A NEGRO RUNS AWAY WITH A WHITE WOMAN.—We learn from a friend that quite an excitement was created at London on Tuesday, by the appearance there of a well dressed negro, having in company with him a gentle appearing, but simple acting and evidently weak minded white girl. From the facts subsequently adduced, it seems that both resided at Morrow, and that the negro had induced the girl to run away with him, and she had left her father home to follow the fortunes of her ebony admirer.

The feeling with regard to India is that all the uncertainty is not at an end, and that for the future the work of subjugation is likely to go steadily on. Delhi, although not taken, seems hopelessly doomed, a final effort of the mutineers to intercept the siege train which was approaching to secure their destruction having resulted in their total defeat and the capture of all their guns—13 in number. From Lucknow advice had been received at Calenta to the 2d of September—only eight days preceding the departure of the mail—to the effect that the garrison had made a second successful sortie, capturing two guns from the besiegers and securing a large additional quantity of provisions. As Gen. Outram has written to the *Times* that he is still in command, and that the rebels are still in possession of the fort, it is probable that the negro and the white girl will be captured.

The negro and the white girl were captured, and the negro was sent to the 11th of October, 1857, to the 3d of November, 1857, to the 1st of December, 1857, to the 1st of January, 1858, to the 1st of February, 1858, to the 1st of March, 1858, to the 1st of April, 1858, to the 1st of May, 1858, to the 1st of June, 1858, to the 1st of July, 1858, to the 1st of August, 1858, to the 1st of September, 1858, to the 1st of October, 1858, to the 1st of November, 1858, to the 1st of December, 1858, to the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of February, 1859, to the 1st of March, 1859, to the 1st of April, 1859, to the 1st of May, 1859, to the 1st of June, 1859, to the 1st of July, 1859, to the 1st of August, 1859, to the 1st of September, 1859, to the 1st of October, 1859, to the 1st of November, 1859, to the 1st of December, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1860, to the 1st of February, 1860, to the 1st of March, 1860, to the 1st of April, 1860, to the 1st of May, 1860, to the 1st of June, 1860, to 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**THE COMMONWEALTH,
FRANKFORT.**
THOMAS M. GREEN, EDITOR.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

Bank Suspension in 1837.

We have taken the following statement of the condition of the Banks of Kentucky at the period of their suspension in 1837, from the report made to the Legislature at their December session of the same year. It will be remembered that we had then but three principal Banks, viz: The Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, and the following is a consolidated statement of their circulation at the date of suspension and at the end of each month until the meeting of the Legislature in December, 1837.

May 19, 1837, the Banks suspend
ed, with total circulation of \$4,001,310.
May 31, the circulation was 3,465,595.
June 30, the circulation was 3,019,955.
July 31, the circulation was 2,886,415.
Aug. 31, the circulation was 2,765,115.
Sept. 30, the circulation was 2,8,9,150.
Oct. 31, the circulation was 3,294,480.
Nov. 30, the circulation was 3,414,565.

At this period the Legislature convened, and the Banks were relieved from a forfeiture of their charters, and the following was their circulation until the period of resumption, which took place on the 13th of Aug. 1838.

Jan. 31, total circulation \$4,088,310.
Feb. 28, total circulation 4,187,735.
Mar. 31, total circulation 4,092,635.
April 30, total circulation 4,139,935.
May 31, total circulation 4,279,303.
June 30, total circulation 4,507,170.
July 31, total circulation 4,526,320.

The succeeding month of August the Banks re-sumed.

It may be proper to state that at the period of suspension the Bank of Louisville had a circulation of only \$89,545, which was reduced by voluntary payments to \$75,000. By the 25th section of her charter she could do no business after suspension until relieved by the Legislature, but after this was done her circulation swelled to 468,514, which accounts in part for the increased circulation in the last table. The aggregate discounts were in a corresponding ratio, and may hereafter be given to the public.

The Lexington Statesman, commenting upon the recent declaration made by the Northern Bank of Kentucky that they would increase their discounts 5 per cent. upon their entire capital, uses the following language: "We can not concur with those of our contemporaries who receive this action of the Northern Bank as a movement, which, if adopted by the other banks, is calculated to afford immediate and sensible relief to the community. Five per cent upon the capital employed by that institution at this place, would yield thirty thousand dollars, an amount, we think, scarcely sufficient to afford reasonable facilities for carrying the products of this section of the State to market. The proposition has the appearance of great liberality, but when sifted to dollars and cents, is found a mere drop in the bucket, wholly inadequate to the necessities of the community."

If our banks have resolved to adhere strictly to the obligations of their charters and to pursue that line of policy which will preserve to them their privileges, without forfeiture, to take care of themselves and leave the public to look after its own interests as best it can, they can gain little by any such show of liberality. Unless in a condition to afford some substantial relief and take such action as will be of real advantage to the community, they had best turn their whole attention to the preservation of their chartered privileges. For if at last, despite these desperate efforts, they be forced to yield to the pressure of the times, such propositions as this will be found to constitute for them little claim to the leniency of the people's representatives. We doubt not a liberal action on their part, one evincing their appreciation of the objects for which they were established, and a desire to return to the public a fair consideration for the monopolies and privileges they enjoy, would meet just as consideration when they go before the Legislature asking repairs to their broken charters. But if determined first to take care of themselves and ask no favors only when forced to do it, they can make nothing by such tenders of inconsiderable relief."

The plain English of all this is, that if the banks suspend at once and do all they can to relieve the business community, and the suspension appears to be voluntary and done for the public good alone, that the Democratic Legislature will legalize the suspension and secure the banks against all forfeitures; but, if they do not suspend now but continue to hold out for a time and are finally compelled to suspend, and the suspension appears to be compulsory and not to accommodate the people, that the banks need expect nothing from the Legislature. It would be well for bank officers to think a little about this matter. The idea is of some importance because it is supposed to reflect the views of a large number of the dominant party, who will have things pretty much their own way this winter.

WHY?—The Danville Tribune puts the subjoined questions to its patrons. No doubt some of our city readers have asked the same questions, and have not yet received satisfactory answers. Prices must come down, and the people may as well submit to it at once:

Why is it, although Wheat can be bought for \$5 cents per bushel, our citizens still have to pay \$2 50 per hundred for Flour; and although Corn is selling at \$1 25 per barrel, Meal is held at \$1 per bushel? Can any one tell us why?

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., of Lexington, which may be found in another column; they offer great inducements to those who wish to purchase articles in their line of business. If you go to Lexington give them a call, and examine their stock.

A party of brokers visiting the branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Mansfield, a few days since, were mobbed and driven from the State. Thos. H. Ford, Lieutenant Governor of the State headed the mob.

The three mile race at Nashville last week, was won by Mr. Campbell's mare *Laura Spillman*, beating Tancred, by Sovereign, Pattie Wilson, by Rowton, and Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion. The first heat was won by Sea Breeze, who was then distanced in the second heat. Time, 5:47 1/2—5:49 5:52.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—The following letter, says the *Baltimore American*, addressed to the officers of a political meeting recently held in Boston, is full of the national and patriotic sentiments which in days gone by animated the great Whig party of which the author was a prominent leader. The events of each succeeding day add their testimony to the loss the country sustained by the extinction of a party which, whether defeated or triumphant, always recommended itself to the respect of the people. Recent elections have demonstrated that the party that has risen at the North upon the ruins of whiggery is almost certain to prove nothing more than an ephemeral faction, capable only of exerting any strength in the midst of an unnatural excitement and dying rapidly out from mere inanition when the constant impetus of sectional agitation is wanting. Its final disintegration, now a matter of certain occurrence at no distant day, must increase the desire to see established a party representing the conservative, national and intelligent sentiments which the masses of the Whig party have been unable to recognize in any existing organization. In the meantime it is pleasant to read from one who has never been betrayed into a forgetfulness of Whig principles so much that is admirable compressed in so brief a space as the subjoined letter of Mr. W. introspires:

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1857.

My Dear Sir : Unavoidable engagements would have rendered it impracticable for me to be at Faneuil Hall this evening, even if I had not previously resolved to attend no political meeting during the present season. I have no desire, however, to coeval the views which will govern my vote at the approaching election, and I will refuse to comply with your request for a brief expression of the same.

I can vote for no one who stands before the people as the avowed candidate of a sectional party, and whose great end and object would seem to be to array "a united North" against the other parts of the country. Others may go for a united Nation.

Nor can I estimate on what value of an independent judiciary I either remove a State judge or nominate, and assail a national bench of judges, for a cause, which may have been given in the conscience of the court.

Nor am I ready to sustain a party which is for

indulging a hasty discretion, or indiscretion, to be sent away on a farce, while our own State treasury is untenable, and its resources are exhausted.

They have already caused more civil strife than the co-operation of various parties of the country to concert and carry forward measures for restoring the prosperity of our industrial and financial pursuits.

The last effort of the North certainly requires some better encouragement and relief than any which can result from such wholesale and inflammatory denunciations of Southern labor as were laid at the late Republican Conv-

ention.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Col. J. W. SEVERE.

For the Commonwealth.

EVENING AGAINST MORNING MARKETS.—As it appears that in the long struggle about the time when our markets shall be held, morning markets have carried the day. I desire to suggest some improvement upon the present arrangement, which is, that all persons shall be fined for making purchases in the evening except the City Council. It is not fair that these City Fathers shall be compelled to rise early in the morning, nor that they shall be compelled to violate, as they now constantly do, a law of their own making. This is an unjust wear and tear of conscience as well as flesh and bones at the same time.

A DUCK EATER.

A WILL CANCELLED BY CUTTING OUT ITS SIGNATURE.—An interesting decision was given by Judge Sir J. Hodson, in the Prerogative Court, London, on the 1st September, in regard to the cancellation of a will. The testatrix executed a will in 150, bequeathing the bulk of her property to two sisters. After her death a codicil was produced, dated August 14, 1854, and duly attested, conveying the property, in the event of her surviving her sisters, to relatives in America, and appointing an executor to act in behalf of those relatives. She had also cut out her signature to the will of 1850. In the meantime one of her sisters had died. In behalf of the survivor it was moved the Court to grant probate of the will of 1850, on the ground that the testamentary paper of 1854 had been written in ignorance of the law, merely to declare her intentions in case of her surviving her sisters, and not with the purpose of revoking the will already made in their favor. The Judge held that cutting out the signature of a will was prima facie evidence of intentional cancellation, although circumstances might be laid before the court to show the contrary. In this case no circumstances have been laid before the court, and the court would not depend upon an ex parte statement precluding other interested parties from being heard. Probate of the will was therefore not granted, in order that those parties might oppose the application if they choose to do so.

EMPHATIC.—It is said of Gen. Zachary Taylor that when Major Bliss brought him Santa Anna's despatch, proposing that the American army should surrender without further ceremony, the General, who at this moment was busy writing a private letter on his camp chest, replied, without so much as looking up from his work, "Tell him to go to—!"—naming a place seldom mentioned except by hard swearing and clergymen.

"But," remonstrated the gallant Major, "that does not strike me as appropriate language to use in a case of this sort—it's a formal, official despatch, and requires I suppose, a written answer." "Tell him to go to—!" reiterated the General, calmly; "put it in proper diplomatic phrase and all that sort of thing according to your own taste—but that is my answer."

THE PRESENT made by President Buchanan to the captain of the Norwegian bark which rescued some of the passengers of the Central America, was paid for out of the public Treasury, and not from Mr. Buchanan's own pocket. Congress appropriated some \$2,000 for rewarding officers of foreign vessels who rendered aid to American vessels, and from this fund the present was made.

A PRINTER IN LUCK.—A young English printer, named Henry Floyd, lately engaged on the Savannah Georgian, sailed from that port for Liverpool last Monday, in the ship Georgia, having received intelligence that he was heir to an estate of £60,000.

HOW TO RAISE MONEY.—A writer proposes that all persons having gold and silver ornaments, watches, bracelets, and articles of that sort, shall take them to the Assay office, have them melted down and draw the cash for them. He estimates that the sum of ten millions of dollars would be set in circulation at once by this operation. He does not seem to consider that "all that glitters is not gold."

WHEN HEAVEN DESIRES TO SAVE A MAN, it gives him affection to protect him.

From Kansas.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Oct. 22.

An injunction from Judge Cato to Gov. Walker and Stanton, commanding them to give certificates of election to the members that were elected by fraud in Johnson county, was served day before yesterday by a deputy sheriff at Stanton's residence, near the old camp, about two miles east of Leavenworth. Gov. Walker is staying out there with Stanton, partly because he is not well and partly because he is afraid to stay in Leavenworth.

Major Sherman, who is in command of the troops that have been quartered near La渭ne, has received orders from the Governor to remove with his whole command to Leavenworth at once.

The following is a copy of Judge Cato's injunction:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

To Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the same, greeting:

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hirsh Bleeds, J. H. Danforth, John F. Flston, L. S. Bellings, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to wit. The above first 3 named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the 1st Monday of January, A. D. 1853, for the counties of Johnson and Douglas, of the said Territory, to-wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therin, have not only refused, though thereto required by the said members elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but yet do refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great displeasure of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood.

We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should again come to us, and to you at Leavenworth on the 20th of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO,

Judge 2d Judicial Dist. Kansas Territory.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The long contested suit of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at this place against Noah Smith, Peter Smith, and Benjamin S. Allen, was decided in our circuit court last week. In the spring of 1851 a bill of John Righter, of Leesburg, Ky., for \$4,000, was protested at the Northern Bank upon which were the above names.

The defendants admitted they signed a bill for Righter, but claimed that the one in court was not it. The suit has been tried several times, but resulted in a hung jury. The last time before this that the case was up for trial, and just as it was about to be submitted, a letter was found, written by one of the directors to Righter, informing him that his bill was incorrectly signed and instructing him how to have another signed. The case was then over.

The jury decided that the signatures of Peter Smith and Benj. S. Allen were forgeries, but gave judgment against Noah Smith, it having been proven that he admitted his signature was forged. Noah S. died soon after the suit was instituted, and his estate is said to be insolvent. Righter has been missing since that time.

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INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.



Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL \$1,000,000
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED!
SURPLUS, \$422,162 11.
WITH THE PRESTIGE OF 38 YEARS' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE.

DIRECTORS.
T. L. BRACE, Sr.,
R. T. BROWN,
E. A. BUCKLEY,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
G. F. DAVIS,
SAM'L TUDOR,
M. A. TUTTLE,
R. MATHERS,
C. H. BRAINARD.
OFFICERS.
E. G. RIPLEY,
President.
T. K. BRACE, Jr., Secy.
J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.
—INSURES AGAINST THE
DANGERS OF FIRE,
—AND—
PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION.
AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS
ASSUMED
PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY
AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Proper-
ty, Out-Buildings and Contents.
Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most fa-
vorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly
Paid.

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legiti-
mate insurance business, and the execution of contracts
in good faith, have induced us to refer them for testi-
mony, and our claims to their prudence, to records of past services, tendering their continuance with increas-
ing ability and facilities in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EF-
FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS
WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA-
TION, THROUGH

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

FIRE! FIRE!

BUILDINGS AND MERCHANTIZE
INSURED AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly
Paid.

JAMES R. WATSON,

At the Auditors Office, I, Agent for the following Com-
panies, fully authorized by State Licenses, having
complied with the law in relation to Insurance
Offices, viz:

The Quaker City Insurance Company of
Philadelphia, capital \$500,000.
State of New York Insurance Company
of Peoria, Illinois, capital \$300,000.
The Farmers Union Insurance Company
of Pennsylvania, capital \$300,000.
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Com-
pany, capital \$500,000.

A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity
especially solicited. Policies issued at reasonable
rates.

**NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

A meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort
for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-
urday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the result of which
meeting was unanimously adopted.

The undersigned, Presidents and Directors of the
Company, present the report and exhibition of the
New York Life Insurance Company for the last
year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c.
to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the
perfect condition of the Company, cordially recom-
mend it to the encouragement and support of the
whole community.

"It commenced its operations twelve years ago, with
\$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,039,005 65, princi-
pally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mort-
gages, bearing interest generally greater than 6 per cent.
"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably.
The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
W. C. WINTERSMITH,
E. M. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES,
CHARLES G. PHYTIAN.
Directors.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Amounts received 1st January, 1855—\$ 902,002 70
Amount of receipts for premiums, inter-
est, &c., 1st Janua-
ry, 1856—\$ 373,186 14
DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends,
and all other expenses—\$ 231,240 19
Accumulated unto 1st January, 1856, \$ 1,039,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Com-
pany is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring infor-
mation in regard to insurance, will make application
to the undersigned.

H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort Bank.
W. C. SNEYD, Medical Examiner.
Aug. 14, 1857.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF**

**NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 4, WALL STREET.**

**CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS June 30, '55, 747,972 44
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, 53,677 68**

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchan-
dise, Ships and their cargoes, Household Furni-
ture, and personal property generally, against
loss or damage by fire, or other accidents.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly
Paid.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE**

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of
the Fruits, Ornamentals, Trees,
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above
nursery, may be had by
application to A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson's Office, Jefferson County, Ky., or to
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1857, if the tax on the same, thereto, is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, &c., &c.

No. 490—Benoni Swearinger, (part of 696 acres) 243 acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, for 1854-5-6 amount, \$8 05.

No. 491—Wm. Robertson, 665 1/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 47.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 633 1/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$8 92.

No. 501—Wm. Robertson, 166 1/2 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 17.

No. 576—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 580—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 582—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 583—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 584—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 585—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 586—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 587—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 588—Wm. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Peterlin Richards; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 28.

No. 589—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 590—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 591—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 592—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 593—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 594—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 595—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 596—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 597—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 598—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 599—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 600—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 601—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 602—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 603—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 604—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 605—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 606—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

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No. 614—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 615—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 616—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 617—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 618—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 619—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 620—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 621—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 622—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 623—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 624—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 625—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 626—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 627—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 628—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 629—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 05.

No. 630—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 0